(LIST YEAR.) THE (No. 2542)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1795.

BRUXELLES, *July* 6.

IT ſeems now beyond all doubt, that the republicans will ſhortly croſs the Rhine in different places.

For ſome days paſt a conſiderable corps is aſſembling at Bonn; another near Andernach, and a third, which is at leaſt 50,000 ſtrong, above Coblentz. General Jourdan has given orders to collect as many flat bottomed veſſels as poſſible; they are to be provided with a kind of wooden parapet, in order to cover the troops againſt the fire of ſmall arms.

HAMBURGH, *July* 20.

Letters from Holland and Paris, all agree that the landing of the emigrants in Britanny under the cover of the Engliſh, is an unhappy event, but the accounts of the buſineſs are various. By one letter we learn, that the emigrants, on their landing, were ſurrounded ſo that not one of them eſcaped, and that ſeveral of the Engliſh tranſport ſhips were blown up with red hot balls. Another account ſays 2000 men were put to the ſword, and the reſt made way for their ſhips, but that in ſo doing many fell. News was received in London the 10th, (which is the date of our laſt accounts from thence) that two republican columns under general Hoche, were oppoſed to the emigrants. By to-morrows poſt out of Holland, we expect to hear the truth with certainty.

DANTZICK, *June* 23.

The grain trade, which made a conſiderable part of our exportations, muſt neceſſarily ſuffer from a maritime war, and particularly by a war, in which the ſyſtem to intercept proviſions for an an enemy's port is one of the effects of an obſtinate and inhuman hatred, which diſtinguiſhes it from all other wars in the hiſtory of the world. But a greater embarraſſment ariſes from a more permanent ſource of evil, from the Pruſſian authority eſtabliſhed in this place. From the report of Struenſee, ſent to examine our affairs, the court of Berlin had ſcarcely permitted the exportation of grain to a certain amount, before, on the ſixth inſtant, a total prohibition of grain on the account of any ſtranger, till the harveſt arrived. Thus Europe begins to feel the effects of our change of maſters, and more and more experiences, that the evils of Poland are diſtreſſing in their conſequences to all people who inhabit the globe.

By letters from Peterſburgh we learn, that the Ruſſian fleet furniſhed to England was ready to ſail from Cronſtadt on the 14th, conſiſting of twelve ſhips of the line and eight frigates, under admiral Hanikoff, and that five days after was to ſail another ſquadron of nineteen ſhips of the line and four frigates.—This ſquadron, to be ſtationed in the Baltic, had 6 ſhips of 100 guns; 10 of 74, and 3 of 66 guns. Admiral Hanikoff's ſquadron had 4 ſhips of 74 and 8 of 66 guns.

BRUSSELS, *July* 9.

Hitherto the national convention has declined to take any deciſive meaſures in regard to the Belgic Provinces, and the conquered country of the Rhine, though it has been ſolicited. This wiſh, if we except Liege, was far from the ſenſe of the people at large, but the politics of the convention ſeem to have changed, and Merlin, one of the beſt informed of the members, has urged a proclamation extending the boundaries of France from the ocean to the borders of the Rhine, from the Pyrenees to Zealand, that their might in this whole extent be one law, one people, and one territory.

FRANCFORT, *July* 5.

Marſhal Bender has obtained from the emperor the rank of governor-general of Bohemia. It is ſeen with infinite regret (ſtate the letters from Vienna) that hoſtile preparations are made in Bohemia, Moravia, and Sileſia. Orders were given to form great magazines there, and a number of invalids have already been ſent into the fortreſſes of theſe provinces.

The garriſon of Luxemburg is marching to Bohemia.

GENOA, *June* 25.

[Extracted from the Batave Paris Journal.]

"Our territory begins to be the theatre of the war. On the morning of the 23d inſt. the Auſtrians having come down from the mountains, form'd in three columns. General La Harpe ordered a detachment of 5000 men, commanded by a general of brigade, to take poſt under the fortreſs of Savona. This detachment aſked leave to enter the place, in order to aſſiſt in the defence of that fortreſs againſt the Auſtrians, who intended to make themſelves maſters of it. This requeſt being rejected by the governor, the republican corps took poſt within a muſket ſhot from the place, but was prevented by the fire of the cannon from approaching nearer. In this interval, colonel Spinoh was ſent to general La Harpe, to make him the neceſſary remonſtrances, and engage him not to force the governor to reſort to extremities, which might lead to a rupture between the two republics. The general returned in anſwer, that whatever acts of violence the governor might chooſe to make uſe of againſt the French, the latter would rather ſuffer themſelves to be cut in pieces than turn their arms againſt the fortreſs. In the evening general Dupuy reconnoitred the enemy at the head of half a brigade, but having been forced to fall back, 150 of his troops regained the camp, and 150 others retreated under the guns of the fortreſs. The Auſtrians purſued the latter, but were checked by the fire of the fort, which killed 17 of them.

"The Auſtrian commanding officer demanded that the French, who had retreated into their camp near the fort, ſhould be ſurrendered as priſoners of war; but inſtead of this, they fired on the Auſtrians and killed eight of them. At laſt the buſineſs was ſettled by an agreement entered into, that neither the Auſtrian nor French army is to approach the fortreſs within the diſtance of a mile and a half."

PORT-MALO, *July* 8.

We are ſurrounded on all ſides by danger—The Chouans ravage the country; the Engliſh our coaſts. We cannot go from one commune to another without an eſcort. The courier from hence to Caen was attacked near Avranches, pillaged, and the diſpatches burnt.

With reſpect to the enemy vomited upon our coaſts, we know not preciſely the number; but the following is the letter ſent to the adminiſtrators of Morbihan to the diſtricts—Every day brings ſome change in our poſition. We know little of the projects of our enemies—but the following you may rely upon:

It appears that the Engliſh have hitherto landed only emigrants, to the number of 7000. They are encamped at Carnac. The Chouans, in number 1000, attempted to protect their landing, and tried to cut off the route from Vannes to Aurai and Hennebon. The Engliſh have attacked Quiberon, but without ſucceſs. The day before yeſterday the general in chief, with 700 men, reconnoitred as far as Pontſale: he met with a party of brigands, 40 of whom he killed. Yeſterday he puſhed his detachment as far as the bridge of the town of Aurai, which is occupied by the brigands.

The general had another object in view, which was to acquaint general Joſnet with his poſition. General Hoche, at ten o'clock at night, commenced a fire upon Aurai, which continued a long time. During the firing 25 chaſſeurs puſhed as far as the place d'Aurai. At 8 o'clock the next morning the brigands, to the number of 2000 men, evacuated Aurai, and a few hours afterwards general Solhet entered the town with 2800 men. He left 80 there, and, with the reſt of his column, returned to this place.

The junction of the column of Joſnet with the commander in chief, was effected this day; 3800 infantry, and 400 cavalry, arrived this morning by the way of Rennes. All the other roads are covered with troops on their march to Morbihan.

PARIS, *July* 4.

They write from Brouager, on the coaſt of Saintogne, that 150 prieſts, who were to be tranſported to Guiana, are wandering about on the coaſt, almoſt naked, eaten up with vermin, infected with a ſcorbutic diſeaſe, which they caught in the hold of the ſhip, and in the moſt abandoned ſtate of ſtarvation; whilſt Barrere, Collot d'Herbois, and Billaud Varennes, during their ſtay in the iſland of Oleron, in the vicinity of Brouge, were in want of nothing, and lived on the fat of the land. The inhabitants of that country demand back their prieſts, to perform divine ſervice, according to the rites of the Roman catholic church.

Letters from Dinan, in Britanny, of the 25th of June, ſtate, that the civil war is kindled again in that country; that thouſands of victims have already been immolated; that the terroriſts are in high ſpirits; that the flat country is deſolated by the moſt daring robberies; that in the eyes of the ſoldiers every rich peaſant is a Chouan; that Bois Hardy, one of the chiefs of the Chouans, having fallen in an action near Lambelle, the ſoldiers diſputed with one another the honour of cutting off his head, and carrying it about in triumph through the ſtreets of that town; that the officers joined this proceſſion; that Comartin, and the other arreſted chiefs of the Chouans, were taken into cuſtody and loaded with heavy chains, by order of the repreſentative Bollet, the very day they had dined with him; that it is a fact proved by the verbal proceſſes, that during the peace with the Chouans, 200 of their ſoldiers and fifteen officers were murdered by the terroriſts; that the murderers were not proſecuted, and that Dupin, one of the moſt atrocious members of the ancient revolutionary committee of Rennes, has lately been entruſted with the command of a diviſion of the armed force.

July 17.—Eight o'clock in the evening.

We have juſt received the following letter from Vannes, dated 7th inſt. "The important news of to-day, is the departure of the Engliſh ſquadron, and the retreat of the brigands, who, driven from poſt to poſt, have taken ſhelter in the peninſula of Quiberon, where they are blockaded by our army, which is at Ste. Barbe in front of Quiberon, by Falaiſe."

[From the Batave of the 17th July.]

LONDON, *July* 21.

The moſt prominent facts in the Paris papers, from the 11th to the 18th inſt. relate to the operations in the weſtern departments. The diſpatches from the army of the weſt are dated the 8th inſt. they ſtate that the emigrants are cloſely blockaded at Quiberon; that in a ſortie which they made on the evening of the 7th, they were repulſed with the loſs of one of their principal officers, La Houſſaye—Another diſpatch from Vannes, dated alſo the 8th inſt. ſtates that the emigrants and Engliſh are ſo cloſely blockaded, that it is impoſſible for them to form a junction with the Chouans by land.

The Paris papers contain an account of the Auſtrian army commanded by general de Vins, which was lately announced to have entered the Genoeſe territory in ſpite of the prohibition of the ſenate, having been defeated by the French army on the 24th ult. The following is a copy of a letter from the French reſident at Genoa, giving an account of this event. It is dated Vado, June 24.

"I inform you that this day at noon, the enemy, ten thouſand in number, attacked me with five columns; they were defeated on all ſides, and put to flight. The action laſted ſeven hours, and the Auſtrians left on the field of battle three hundred killed and five hundred wounded. Among the latter are general Buckurin, and the two lieutenant-colonels of the regiments of Nadaſti and Alvinzi.—On our ſide we had fifteen killed and thirty-three wounded. I hope that to-morrow we ſhall have another rencounter.

BOSTON, *September* 18.

The ALGERINES.

Often within a ſhort period have the mercantile community been agitated with reports, originating with letter ſcribblers. That the Algerine corſairs were out of the Mediterranean and depredating on American commerce; a little elapſe of time has always given the lie to theſe rumours, and yet the old inventors of theſe ſtories, or ſome young hands, enliſted to renew the deception, have within a fortnight, given currency to a ſtory, that we were again expoſed, by a peace between the regent of Portugal and the dey of Algiers, to theſe buccaniers; and we were ſorry to find ſome printers, on whom the mercantile intereſt place much dependance for correct information, recommend it as worthy of credit. We diſbelieved it, and oppoſed ſeveral obſervations, to prevent the uneaſineſs which would have followed its general credence. Later information ſhews we were right. Captain Girdler, from Cadiz, later than any previous arrival, ſays, he heard barely a rumour at that place of ſuch peace, but gave little credit to it. Captain Bennet, from St. Ubes, and who ſailed from thence July 23, contradicts the whole in *toto*. He knew a freſh Portugueſe ſquadron had ſailed for the Mediterranean; and that it was impoſſible a ſingle cruiſer from Algiers could be without the Straits.

ACTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Captain Bennet, from St. Ubes, in 53 days, mentions, that a report was prevalent there, ſaid to have been received from the Mediterranean, of an engagement between the French and Engliſh fleets in thoſe ſeas, in which the Engliſh loſt ſix ſhips of the line. Both fleets we know have been at ſea; and we have no later information to prevent our giving ſome credit to this news.

ALBANY, *September* 14.

A treaty is to be held with the St. Regis Indians on the 18th inſtant, at Fort George: The chiefs of the ſeveral tribes of this nation are already aſſembled, at that place, in conſiderable numbers. The object of the intended treaty, on the part of this ſtate, is to obtain from the Indians the alienation of their claims to certain lands lying within the juriſdiction of this ſtate; which they pretend are very extenſive.

The commiſſioners are Egbert Benſon, Abraham Ten Broeck and James Watſon, Eſquires, on the part of this ſtate, and Jeremiah Wadſworth, Eſquire, of Hartford, Connecticut, is appointed an agent on the part of the United States, to attend ſaid treaty. He is expected in this city, either this day or to-morrow.

The chiefs and head men of the Oneida nation are now in this city. Several conferences have been held with them by the commiſſioners, Meſſrs. Schuyler,

Cantine and Brooks. Nothing definitive has yet been concluded.

Shenondahoi, the principal chief and counsellor of the Oneidas, has been very ill since his arrival in this city; at the conference, on Friday, he was brought to the council-fire on a litter, but was too much indisposed to take any part in the deliberations. It is said he is now on the recovery. Captain John, another chief, is quite ill.

PHILADELPHIA, *September 23.*

Extract of a letter from a respectable character, dated Bermuda, August 3, via Norfolk.

"It may not be amiss to inform you, that the privateers from this island are bringing in all vessels from France indiscriminately, and all vessels from the continent bound to France with provisions on board. The Hamilton, from Alexandria, for France, arrived a few days ago. There are here now eighteen sail of American ships and brigs, and the conduct they are now observing to the captains and crews is highly alarming and cruel. They leave no person on board the captured vessel, except the captain. The mates, seamen, passengers, &c. are kept on board the privateers, or ships of war, during the cruise, and made to do duty.

Letters by this day's mail from New-York continue to detail the unpleasing circumstances attendant on the raging sickness in that city.—The change of the weather has not produced any favourable change in relation to the disorder.—The alarm has at length become general, and the people are moving out of the city in great numbers. The markets are very thinly attended—sixteen stalls are said to be vacated in the Fly Market.

The butchers of Philadelphia acquired great credit in the time of the yellow fever in this city, by continuing to attend the market through the whole time. Those of New-York, will, we doubt not, follow so good an example. Thousands must remain at all events in the city, and those thousands must be fed.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman now in London, dated July 22, received by the Montezuma.

"You no doubt have had accounts before this of the intention of the ministry of this country to arm the emigrant French, which by the bye is merely to get rid of them, and land them on Belle-Isle: It is also said that earl Moira with fourteen regiments meant also to embark with them, but the more thinking part of this country say, his lordship has more prudence. Our flag is daily meeting with insults from the British navy; there is scarcely a day but one or more American vessels are brought into some one port in this kingdom; they have their freight paid them, all charges, and ten per cent. on the invoice."

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, dated September 17.

"The fever which has prevailed in our town for some time past, is abated very considerably—for four days there have been scarcely any deaths. We are in hopes it has entirely subsided. It has proved most fatal to strangers, and amongst the sailors. It has a bad effect upon our business; for accounts have been so exaggerated, and so gloomy a picture drawn of our situation, that people are afraid to come here.

"I purposed leaving home for the northward, about this time, but begin to think I must decline it, as I do not think it would be safe to go at present; for if a man who goes from Norfolk should happen to fall sick abroad, people become very shy of him."

WILMINGTON, *September 25.*

We learn from an intelligent French correspondent, that a treaty of peace, between France and England, is actually on the tapis at Paris; and that the only thing that may probably retard its progress with the convention is, that the English insist on all the French islands in America being declared independent, and that independence to be guaranteed by the maritime powers—Our correspondent thinks this will be a choak-pear, unless the English, on similar terms, emancipate also their American islands.

Annapolis, October 1.

To the VOTERS of ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

THE period is rapidly approaching when you will be called on to elect members of the house of representatives. At all times it is essential to the preservation of our civil rights, that we should be cautious in the choice of those men who are to compose our delegation. The present crisis of public affairs demands, in a peculiar manner, the exertions of every friend to our government, and particularly the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county. The daring spirit of innovation has erected its standards in different parts of the state, and meditates an attack on some of our most important privileges. Our invaluable judiciary has received the sanction of experience; and every candid citizen will testify, that the fruits of his industry have been amply protected by its pure and uncorrupted administration. But certain factious demagogues in society declare, that convenience points out the propriety of a change. I would ask, whether there is not at present a seat of justice at almost every man's door? but should he suppose that popular clamour and false prejudices in his own county would preclude him from a fair and impartial trial, why not invite him to a superior jurisdiction, where his cause may receive a fair and candid discussion, and meet a decision agreeably to its merits. The same phalanx who oppose the judiciary are equally clamorous against our seminaries of learning. Regardless of consequences, they try to captivate the passions of persons who have not investigated the subjects, by inculcating the ideas of oppressive systems and aristocratic institutions. I will answer their arguments against the colleges by the undeniable position, that there cannot be to great a security for the continuation of our civil and religious rights, as to make all classes of citizens familiarized to them. Knowledge leads us to contemplate the basis of our constitution, inspires us with a love of liberty and a detestation of oppression; it affords us timely premonition of the approaches of arbitrary power, by enabling us to judge when, and in what manner, freedom was encroached, or individual right infringed. It is the best guard and security of constitutional liberty, and ever will prove a firm barrier against the introduction of slavery.

If my representations are just, let us, my fellow-citizens, unite in supporting that judiciary which has proved its utility, and those colleges that are training the future guardians of freedom, and the ornaments of our country. Let us vigilantly guard against those changes in the administration of government which affect the vital principles of our constitution. Frequent changes enervate government, and will invariably, situated as we are, leave a vibration towards anarchy. As instability increases, licentiousness moves on in equal progression. Its gradation resembles the progress of some diseases which are incidental to animal bodies. If remedies are applied in time, their malignity may be averted, and health firmly established; but if their virulence is permitted to extend itself, and collect strength by continuance, then may be apprehended fatal consequences, and the total dissolution of the animal system will be inevitable. Let us, then, make every effort to check the prevalent spirit of disorganization, and support our constitution and laws, unless it is clearly demonstrated that their operations are unjust and oppressive. Let us, at the ensuing election, candidly and deliberately examine who of the candidates are best calculated to promote our interest. Our former delegation was composed of men of amiable characters and sound understandings. Such men may be adequate to particular seasons. But the next session of assembly will involve your general as well as local welfare. I reside in a part of the county which places me above the influence of private interest. I have no property in Annapolis to be enhanced by public offices, but I feel for the happiness of society and the prosperity of our county. There is a candidate whom I have not the honour of being personally acquainted with, but his superior talents are generally acknowledged, and his patriotism and zeal for the public good have been sufficiently proved. He has filled different departments under our government, and has discharged the various duties resulting from his appointments with honour and reputation to himself, and dignity to his country. He is the warm advocate of those measures in which we are immediately interested, and his powers of oratory enable him to expose the fallacy of those new born systems which have been ushered into existence by a few mushroom heroes.

I have thus far, my fellow-citizens, ventured to address you on the present occasion, not presuming to press myself upon you in a dictatorial style, but barely recommending to your serious attention the urgent necessity of electing a man, whose virtue is equal, and whose abilities greatly transcend, the other candidates. My observations on the judiciary and colleges have been the effusion of a moment, and not intended as a complete defence. But if the cultivation of my farm will permit me, and no abler pen appears to support them, I will follow our juvenile politicians to the source from whence their new fangled plans have originated, and paint them to the world in such colours as their temerity deserves.

A VOTER.

Elk-Ridge.

*** The officers commanding company's in the 22d regiment of militia, are requested to meet, at Mr. WHARFE's, in the city of Annapolis, on Thursday the 8th day of October, in order to fix on the day and place of meeting in regiment, agreeably to law.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Lieut. Col.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the nineteenth day of October next, at the subscribers, on the head of South-river,

A PARCEL of likely country born NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children, half of a sein, and other property.

JOHN WATKINS,
1 ANNE WATKINS, Executrix of
THOS. RUTLAND, of THOS.

N. B. ALL persons having claims against the estate of Thomas Rutland, of Thos. are desired, for the last time, to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Port-Tobacco, which will be sent to the General Post-Office, as dead letters, if not taken up by the first of December next.

CHARLES COX, Port-Tobacco, Maryland; Sarah Ferguson, Moab Freeman, Charles county; Offa Garner, Charles county; Benjamin Ogle, Mrs. Smute, Charles county, Pickawaxon.

1 ELEAZAR DAVIS, P. M.

To all whom it may concern,

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have been a long time confined in gaol for debts I am unable to discharge, and that I intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly for an act to discharge me as an insolvent debtor.

1 JOSEPH BRISCOE.

Kent County, Maryland, August 31, 1795.

LANDS for SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, by the subscriber, trustee appointed for that purpose, to the highest bidder, at Piscataway, in Prince-George's county, on Thursday the 29th day of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the hour of twelve o'clock in the day, at *Mr. Koones's Tavern*, for the purpose of satisfying the principal and interest due on a morrgage from JOSEPH NOBLE BAYNES to WILLIAM HODGSON, amounting, on the first of October last, to the sum of £ 2310 14 7 current money, and also to satisfy the costs of suit and other expences arising from the sale of said property,

ALL those two parts or parcels of a TRACT of LAND, called WADES ADVENTURE, containing 218 acres, more or less. All that tract of land, called CRAFT, containing 37 acres, more or less; also, all that other tract of land, called ROSS COMMON, containing 100 acres of land, more or less, lying in Prince-George's county, and contiguous to the town of Piscataway. This valuable property lying near to or upon navigable water, not many miles distant from Alexandria and the City of Washington, has a fair prospect of speedy appretiation in value, and of being a desirable object to adventurers in land. The terms of sale will be for READY MONEY, or money to be paid immediately on the chancellor's ratification of the sale. The lands will be sold either entire or in parcels, as on the day of sale may appear most advantageous.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Trustee.

Annapolis, September 28, 1795. 1

On TUESDAY the 24th day of November next, if fair, if not on the first fair day, at twelve o'clock, at Messieurs Yates and Campbell's vendue store, in Baltimore-town, will be OFFERED for SALE, the following property, to wit:

A TRACT or parcel of LAND, in Baltimore county, called CARROLL'S SCRUTINY, originally surveyed for 576 acres, formerly the property of the PRINCIPIO COMPANY, confiscated, purchased of the state of Maryland by Mr. Mark Alexander, and from which purchase he hath been released. This land will be sold on a credit of two years from the first day of December next, one half of the principal, and interest on the whole, to be paid on or before the first day of December, 1796, and the remaining half and interest thereon to be paid on or before the first day of December, 1797. Two thirds of the principal may be paid in depreciation or other liquidated specie certificates, issued by the state of Maryland, or six per cent. stock of the United States, or specie; one third in the deferred stock of the United States, or specie, and the interest in specie only. Bonds with approved security will be required of the purchaser immediately, and should he refuse or neglect to give bond, with good security, when required, he subjects himself to all loss, if any, on a second sale, and the expence attending this sale. A late survey has been made of this land, and the plot may be seen by applying to major Thomas Yates, of Baltimore-town.

1 RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent of the State of Maryland.

Annapolis, September 28, 1795.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs the debtors to the state of Maryland, that the instalments on their bonds become due the first day of December next, and respectfully begs leave to call their attention to a punctual payment of the same.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent.

Annapolis, September 28, 1795. 1

On Thursday the 8th of October next, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, if not sold at private sale before that day, on the premises,

TWO valuable tracts of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, part of ANNE-ARUNDEL MANOR, near Mount Pleasant, containing two hundred and seventy-one and a half acres; the tracts lay within a mile of each other, and will be sold together, or separate, which may best suit the purchaser, one contains 193¾, the other 77¾ acres. Also some negroes, stock, and many other articles. Terms of sale will be made known on that day, by

RICHARD WELLS.

September 24, 1795. 1

JOHN RIGBY,
STAYMAKER,

BEGS leave to inform his customers, and the public in general, that he has returned to this city, where he intends continuing the above business in all its branches, with neatness and dispatch, in the store he formerly occupied, next door to Messrs. Ridgely & Evans's store; he returns his sincere thanks for the encouragement he has hitherto met with from his numerous customers, in this and the adjacent counties; he trusts, from an uniform attention to business, to meet a continuance of past favours. Ladies living at a distance may have stays to fit them by measuring in the following manner,

1. From the top of the breast to the peek end.
2. From the top of the back to the lower lace hole.
3. Round the body close under the arms.
4. Round the waist.
5. Cross the breast from arm to arm. 1

N. B. Ladies jackets made in the newest fashion.

Four Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture, on the 17th of August last, in Anne-Arundel county, near the mouth of Lyons creek, a small yellow sorrel mare, eight years old, about twelve hands and a half high, branded on the near buttock O, has a small star in her forehead, trots and canters short, she is lengthy made for one of her size, and very hard to catch. Whoever will bring the said mare home shall have the above reward, paid by

10 7/6 LEONARD GARY.

Ten Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the fifteenth instant, a yellow fellow named ISAAC, about five feet six or seven inches high, advanced in years, has a scar on his breast, and a large one on the back part of his shoulder. Whoever delivers said slave to me in Newport Forest, Charles county, shall have the above reward, if taken one hundred miles from home, if a longer or shorter distance a proportionable reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

RAPHAEL BOARMAN.

September 19, 1795. 10 15/.

In St. John's College,

September 21, 1795.

At a meeting of the VISITORS and GOVERNORS of ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, it was Unanimously

RESOLVED, That this board meet on the fifteenth day of October next, and then proceed to the election of a PROFESSOR of LATIN and GREEK, in the room of Mr. PATRICK MAGRATH, deceased; that the said professor receive, for his services, at the rate of 800 dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly; and that, inasmuch as the professor of English and Grammar, and the assistant master of Latin and Greek, are candidates for the said professorship, in case either of them shall be elected, this board, on the same day, will proceed to fill the vacancy occasioned by such promotion; the salary of the professor of English and Grammar being 533⅓ dollars, and the salary of the said master being 500 dollars.

2 A. C. HANSON, President.

The subscriber being about to leave this city for Baltimore-town, on the 30th inst. will DISPOSE of, at PRIVATE SALE,

THE house he now lives in, together with the house in the occupation of Mr. NICHOLAS HARWOOD, and two other small brick tenements adjoining his dwelling house; the whole of these houses are subject to a ground rent of £. 50 per annum.

The subscriber will likewise dispose of, at private sale, the house now in the occupation of Mr. HENRY SIBELL, on the Dock, the house occupied by Mr. RICHARD FLEMING, on the Dock, and a brick house adjoining the Hall-house, formerly the property of the PROPRIETOR. It is thought unnecessary to give any particular description of the situation or conveniences attending these houses, as the subscriber presumes any person inclinable to purchase the same would wish to take a view of them.

The subscriber has likewise for sale 108 acres of land, situate on Patuxent river, in Anne-Arundel county, being part of Anne-Arundel Manor, the principal part of which is cleared and well adapted to small grain.

He will likewise sell two good saddle horses, one chair, and one cart, with harness. The above houses and land will be disposed of at a reasonable price, and one year's credit for one half will be given for the same, upon the purchaser's giving bond, with approved security, for payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, within one year from the time of sale. The horses, chair, cart, and harness, will be disposed of for cash.

All persons having claims against the subscriber are requested to exhibit them for payment, and those who are in any manner indebted are desired to make immediate payment, either to the subscriber, or to Mr. HENRY WARFIELD, of Annapolis, in his absence, who is authorised to receive the same, otherwise suits will be brought without respect to persons.

JOHN WELSH.

Annapolis, September 21, 1795. 2

THE Executive of this state having appointed me Lieutenant-Colonel of the 22d Regiment, it becomes proper for me to announce to the militia composing it, that I mean to pay particular attention to the discharge of the duties coupled with that appointment. The advancement of discipline among our citizens is an object greatly to be desired in a government like ours, it will be my care to attend as far as possible the different meetings of those who have been placed under my command in regiment, battalion and company, but as my exertions can be productive of little advantage unless they are well seconded by the officers and men belonging to the regiment, I beg leave to suggest to them the propriety of assembling in companies, as frequently as may be practicable, in order to perfect themselves in those essentials, without which it is impossible for them to be either respectable or serviceable as militia.

2 JOHN GASSAWAY.

THE vestry of King and Queen parish in Saint Mary's county, intend to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to permit the said vestry to raise, by lottery, a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars, for the purpose of repairing the churches in the said parish.

September 14, 1795. 2

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. PATRICK MAGRATH, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are desired to bring them in legally attested that they may be settled.

RALPH HIGINBOTHOM, Adm'r.

Annapolis, September 22, 1795. 2

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the sixth instant, from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Patowmack river, a mulatto man slave named DANIEL, about thirty years of age, five feet two or three inches high, rather spare made, fond of liquor, and has some knowledge of the carpenter's business, and is a remarkable artful fellow. I make no doubt but he will change his name and endeavour to pass for a free man; he had on and took with him a ruffle shirt, a blue cloth coat, with small yellow buttons, striped shaged jacket, striped green cloth ditto, and striped cotton ditto, white casimer breeches, white cotton stockings, a pair of boots and shoes, a low crowned hat, with a broad black riband band, and a large silver buckle in it. Whoever takes up the said slave, and secures him in gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall receive, if twenty miles from home EIGHT DOLLARS, if forty SIXTEEN DOLLARS, and if out of the state the above REWARD, including legal fees and reasonable charges, if brought home, from

LLOYD M. LOWE.

September 9, 1795. 2

To the VOTERS of PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTY.

BEING solicited by my friends, I am induced to come forward as a candidate at the ensuing election, to be held at Upper-Marlborough on the first Monday in October next; I flatter myself, my countrymen, I shall meet your votes generally on the present occasion; I have had your sufferages heretofore, and discharged the trust reposed in me with fidelity, attention and integrity. I come forward on the present occasion to fill a vacancy, being opposed to no one, and should I meet your votes, I pledge the sacred honour of a gentleman, that my best abilities shall be devoted to your service.

September 15, 1795. 3X R. A. CONTEE.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Thursday the 15th of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day.

THE land, late the property of LEWIS LEE, of this county, deceased, lying and being in this county, near South river ferry, consisting of two parts of a tract of land, called BREWERTON, and contains in the whole 254 acres; as it is supposed that any person inclined to purchase will view the land previous to the day of sale, a description of it is thought unnecessary. Any person inclined to become a purchaser is requested to call on Mr. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, who lives on the spot, and will shew the premises. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon

ROBERT DUVALL, Attorney in fact for the devisees of Lewis Lee.

3 Anne-Arundel county, Sept. 16, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition the next general assembly, to relieve me from the payment of my debts, on the delivery of all my property for the use of my creditors.

July 8, 1795. 3 JOSEPH CAVERLY.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having heretofore given up his property to his creditors, and still being indebted for large sums, for which judgments are now rendered against him, gives this public notice, that he intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly for an act of insolvency.

EDWARD LLOYD WAILES.

September 5, 1795. 3

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends making application to the general assembly of this state, at their next session, in order to be relieved from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

6 HYLAND GEARS.

Kent county, State of Maryland, 1795.

APPLICATION will be made to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, by the rector and vestry of St. JAMES'S PARISH, to pass an act empowering them to sell the glebe land on Patuxent river.

By order of the vestry,

7 WILLIAM HENRY HALL, Register.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the legislature, at the ensuing session, to pass an act to repeal an act of the general assembly, entitled, An act to vest certain entailed lands therein mentioned in the female heirs of Leonard Hollyday, *Gent.* in fee simple, passed in the year 1756.

CLEMENT HOLLYDAY.

September 23, 1795. 2

An APPRENTICE

16 Wanted at this Office.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT an application will be made to the general assembly of the state of Maryland, at their next session, for an act empowering and authorising the building a Toll-Bridge, over the Eastern Branch, from the City of Washington,—and also to establish an inspection of flour and provisions, in the said city.

Washington, September 1, 1795. 3

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, for a law to empower the justices of the levy court of Saint Mary's county, to levy a sum of money, for the support of his daughter Susannah Crauley, who is a cripple, on said county.

JOHN BRADBURN.

September 14, 1795. 3

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to grant him an act of insolvency, as he is unable to pay his debts.

3 SAMUEL T. DYSON.

Charles county, September 6, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition Frederick county court, at their next November term, for a commission, as well to mark and bound the whole tract of land called The RESURVEY on WET-WORK, as my particular part thereof, lying in the aforesaid county, and also the whole of that tract of land called NOTLEY'S LEAVING, as well as my particular part thereof, this land is also in Frederick county, agreeable to the act of assembly, and the supplements to said act, for marking and bounding lands.

JOHN DARNALL.

September 5, 1795 4X

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Monday the 26th day of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day, if not previously sold at private sale,

A VALUABLE and HEALTHY PLANTATION, in Anne-Arundel county, in the occupation of captain WM. WEEMS, who will go over the land and point out the improvements to any one inclinable to purchase. This plantation contains about 380 acres, is about four miles distant from the bay, and about the same distance from Patuxent-river, is convenient to Lower-Marlborough, Pig-Point, Tracey's Landing, and Nottingham warehouses. There are about 100 acres of woodland, and a considerable meadow may be made. The land is well adapted to corn, tobacco and wheat, is plentifully supplied with water, and on it are good orchards; the buildings are a good dwelling house, three rooms below and three above, with a good cellar and kitchen, an overseer's house, quarter, corn house, tobacco house, and other out houses.

——ALSO,——

A TRACT of LAND, on Herring creek, adjoining Tracey's Landing warehouse, containing about 93 acres. There is on the land some wood and meadow, a dwelling house, kitchen, two tobacco houses, and an orchard, and is well adapted to corn, tobacco and wheat.

The above property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser to give bond with approved security. Mr. DAVID WEEMS will shew the small tract to any person inclinable to purchase.

8 JOHN MUIR, Agent for the creditors of captain WM WEEMS.

Runaways in Custody.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 19th of this instant, two negro men, one of them says his name is WILLIAM, and that he belongs to JACOB CASTER, in Moore county, near Cross creek, in North-Carolina, and that he has been runaway these twelve months; the other says his name is TOM, and that he belongs ZADOCH CLAGETT, merchant, in George-town, Montgomery county. Their masters are hereby requested to pay charges and take them away in two months from the above date, or they will be sold, according to law, for their prison fees and other charges, by

5 RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

August 25, 1795.

AGREEABLY to the constitution and form of government, an election will be held, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the fifth day of October next, for the purpose of choosing four delegates to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next general assembly.

4X RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 9, 1795.

HAVING suffered much loss by trespasses on my plantation near this city, I now give notice, that I will prosecute all those who commit the like in future.

5 BENJAMIN OGLE.

August 22, 1795.

Annapolis Races.

THE ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB RACES will commence on the *Tuesday* after the first *Monday* in *November* next, over a fine course near this city.

6 By order,

JESSE DEWEES, Secretary Jockey Club.

Annapolis, August 24, 1795.

An ACT for altering the twenty third article of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate, and ſuch parts of the twenty-fifth and twenty-ſixth articles of the ſame as reſpect the time of chooſing the governor and the council to the governor.

WHEREAS it will greatly conduce to the promotion of public convenience, that the annual conſtitutional ſeſſion of the legiſlature ſhould commence on the third Monday in December inſtead of the firſt Monday in November,

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That the time of holding the annual ſeſſion of the legiſlature, fixed by the conſtitution and form of government on the firſt Monday in November, ſhall, after the confirmation of this act, be changed to the third Monday in December in each year, and the firſt ſeſſion under and by virtue of the alteration contemplated by this act ſhall be and commence on the third Monday in December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſix.

III. *And be it enacted,* That after the meeting of the general aſſembly of Maryland in virtue of this act, the governor of this ſtate ſhall from thenceforth be elected annually on the Monday next after the commencement of each ſeſſion thereof, and that the council to the governor ſhall be appointed and elected annually on the Tueſday next after the commencement of each ſeſſion thereof; and the ſaid governor and council, who ſhall have been elected and appointed next preceding the commencement of this act, ſhall continue to act as ſuch, and be veſted with all the powers and authority given to them reſpectively by the conſtitution, until the appointment of a governor and council in virtue and purſuance hereof.

IV. *And be it enacted,* That this act ſhall be publiſhed for the conſideration of the people at leaſt three months previous to the next election of delegates, and if confirmed by the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion which ſhall enſue the ſaid general election, then this act, and the regulations herein contained, ſhall be taken and received as part of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate, and every thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government to the contrary is and ſhall be hereby repealed. 22 X

An ACT to alter ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government which prevent perſons conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath from being members of the legiſlature, electors of the ſenate, or to hold offices of profit and truſt.

BE it *enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That every perſon being a member of either of the religious ſects or ſocieties called Quakers, menoniſts, Tunkers or Nicolites, or New Quakers, and who ſhall be conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath on any occaſion, being otherwiſe qualified and duly elected a ſenator, delegate, or elector of the ſenate, or being otherwiſe qualified and duly appointed or elected to any office of profit or truſt, on making affirmation inſtead of taking the ſeveral oaths appointed by the conſtitution and form of government, and the ſeveral acts of aſſembly of this ſtate now in force, or that hereafter may be made, ſuch perſon may hold and exerciſe any office of profit or truſt to which he may be appointed or elected, and may, by ſuch affirmation, qualify himſelf to take a ſeat in the legiſlature, and to act therein as a member of the ſame in all caſes whatever, or to be an elector of the ſenate, in as full and ample a manner, to all intents and purpoſes whatever, as perſons are now competent and qualified to act who are not conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking ſuch oaths.

II. *And be it enacted,* That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alterations and amendment of the conſtitution and form of government therein contained, ſhall be taken and conſidered, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid, as a part of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

III. *And be it enacted,* That the ſeveral clauſes and ſections of the conſtitution and form of government contrary to the proviſions of this act, ſo far as they reſpect either of the ſects or ſocieties aforeſaid, ſhall be and are hereby declared to be repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof. 22 X

An ACT to repeal the fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government.

WHEREAS the fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government has been conſidered by ſome as inconſiſtent with the thirtieth ſection of the declaration of rights, and great inconvenience and injury to the public and individuals may reſult from officers of government being removeable only for miſbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law;

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That the ſaid fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government be repealed, and any officer mentioned in the ſame fortieth ſection ſhall be removed for miſbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law, and may be removed by the governor, upon the addreſs of the general aſſembly, provided that two thirds of all the members of each houſe concur in ſuch addreſs.

III. This act to take place on its being confirmed by the general aſſembly after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, according to the conſtitution and form of government. 22 X

An ACT concerning the juriſdiction of the general court.

WHEREAS it is declared by the bill of rights, that the trials of facts where they ariſe is one of the greateſt ſecurities of the lives, liberties, and eſtate of the people: And whereas the deciſion of cauſes in the general court, without very great delay and expence, is impracticable; therefore,

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That from and after the end of this ſeſſion of aſſembly, all actions or ſuits at law whatſoever ſhall be commenced, proſecuted, and carried on to final judgment, in the reſpective county courts of the counties wherein the defendant or defendants may reſide, and not elſewhere, and the ſeveral and reſpective county courts ſhall have full power and authority to hear and determine all ſuch ſuits and actions.

III. *Provided nevertheleſs,* That nothing contained in this act ſhall be conſtrued to abridge or limit, in any manner whatever, the juriſdiction, authority and powers, of the juſtices of the peace, as eſtabliſhed by the laws of this ſtate.

IV. *And be it enacted,* That in all ſuits or actions at law hereafter to be commenced or inſtituted in the county courts of this ſtate, the juſtices of the ſeveral county courts, upon ſuggeſtion ſupported by affidavit, or other ſatisfactory proof, that any ſuit or action cannot be fairly or impartially tried in ſuch county, ſhall and may order and direct the record of their proceedings in ſuch ſuit or ſuits to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch adjoining county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch ſuit had been originally inſtituted therein; provided nevertheleſs, that ſuch ſuggeſtion be made during the term next after, or in which the iſſue ſhall or may be joined in ſaid ſuit or action.

V. *And be it enacted,* That any party or parties aggrieved by any judgment or determination of any county court in any civil ſuit or action, or any proſecution for the recovery of any penalty, fine or damages, ſhall have full power and right to appeal from ſuch judgement or determination to the general court; provided, that no ſuch appeal ſhall ſtay execution of a judgment againſt any defendant or defendants, unleſs bond and ſecurity be given as preſcribed by the act for regulating writs of error, and granting appeals from and to the courts of common law within this province, paſſed at a ſeſſion of aſſembly begun and held at the city of Annapolis the twenty-ſeventh day of October, in the year ſeventeen hundred and thirteen.

VI. *And be it enacted,* That if any treſpaſs ſhall be committed on any real property within this ſtate, and the perſon or perſons committing the ſame ſhall remove from the county where ſuch property may be, or cannot be found in ſuch county, ſuch treſpaſſer may be ſued in any county where he or ſhe may be found.

VII. *And be it enacted,* That if the plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants, in any ſuch action of treſpaſs, ſhall move the court in which ſuch action is brought for a warrant of reſurvey, to locate the lands on which ſuch treſpaſs was committed, it ſhall and may be lawful for the court to iſſue ſuch warrant to the ſurveyor and ſheriff of the county where ſuch land lies.

VIII. *And be it enacted,* That all warrants, proceſs and ſubpœnas, iſſued out of any county court of this ſtate, directed to the ſheriff, or coroner or ſurveyor, of any other county, ſhall be executed in the ſame manner as warrants, proceſs or ſubpœnas, which have heretofore iſſued out of the general court of this ſtate, and every juriſdiction or power incident thereto, and which hath or might have been exerciſed by the general court, or any of the officers of the ſame, ſhall and may be exerciſed by the reſpective county courts of this ſtate, and the officers thereof.

IX. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe any plaintiff or plaintiffs, his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall think proper to iſſue proceſs againſt any bail which have heretofore been taken in any action depending in the general court, or againſt the executors or adminiſtrators of ſuch bail, the clerk of the ſaid court, upon application of the ſaid plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his, her or their attorney, executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall make out and tranſmit to the juſtices of the county court in which the ſaid bail, or his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall reſide, an exemplification of the record of the proceedings of ſuch court, upon which all ſuch proceſs and proceedings ſhall be had in the county court, as if ſuch bail had been originally taken therein.

X. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe the perſon or perſons who ſhall have become bail for any defendant or defendants in any action now depending in the general court, ſhall remove from, or cannot be found in, the county in which he or they reſided at the time he or they become bail in ſuch action, the county court of the ſaid county court of the ſaid county ſhall, upon the return of two *nihils* to any *ſcire facias* iſſued againſt ſuch bail, and upon default of his or their appearance, enter judgment thereupon againſt ſuch bail.

XI. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe of any judgment rendered in the general court, upon which it ſhall be neceſſary to iſſue a *ſcire facias* to obtain the effect of the ſaid judgment, the clerk of the general court, upon application of the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his or their attorney, executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall make out and tranſmit to the juſtices of the court of the county in which the defendant or defendants, or his, her or their executors, adminiſtrators or tertenants ſhall reſide, or in which the ſaid defendant or defendants, his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators laſt reſided, in caſe of removal out of the ſtate, an exemplification of the record and proceedings of ſuch court, upon which ſuch proceſs proceedings ſhall be had in the county court, as if the original judgment had been rendered therein.

XII. *And be it enacted,* That the juſtices of the ſeveral and reſpective county courts ſhall have exclusive juriſdiction and authority to try, according to law, all and every perſon or perſons who ſhall have committed, or ſhall commit, any offence or crime whatſoever, although it may ſubject ſuch perſon or perſons to the pains of death, and upon the conviction of the offender or offenders in due courſe of law in the county court of the county in which the crime hath been or ſhall be committed, ſhall give judgment according to the nature and quality of the crime or offence.

XIII. *And be it enacted,* That if any party preſented or indicted in any of the county courts of this ſtate, ſhall ſuggeſt to the court in which ſuch proſecution is depending, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in ſuch court, and ſhall ſupport ſuch ſuggeſtion by affidavit, or other ſatisfactory evidence, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid court, in their diſcretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the ſaid proſecution to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any other county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch proſecution had been originally commenced therein.

XV. *And be it enacted,* That the juſtices of the ſaid county courts ſhall in all caſes civil, to be tried before them, ſign and allow bills of exceptions, where the ſame ſhall be deſired by the parties, or their counſel, or either of them.

XVI. *And be it enacted,* That in all caſes of appeals or writs of error hereafter to be proſecuted or brought before the general court or court of appeals, as the caſe may be, by plaintiff or defendant, upon a bill or bills of exception, where the judgment ſhall be reverſed, the general court, or court of appeals, ſhall direct their clerk to return the tranſcript of the record to the clerk of the county court that gave the judgment, with a writ of *procedendo* to ſuch county court, directing them to proceed in ſuch action, and to a new trial thereof, in the ſame manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been proſecuted, or writ of error brought, and the opinion of the general court, in caſe there be no appeal therefrom, or writ of error brought thereon, or the court of appeals, as the caſe may be, ſhall be concluſive in law as the queſtion by them decided; and ſuch county court, on receiving ſuch writ of *procedendo*, ſhall proceed in ſuch action to a new trial thereof, in the ſame manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been proſecuted, or writ of error brought, and ſhall direct ſuch action to be tried at the court to which the ſaid writ of *procedendo* ſhall be returned, of the plaintiff or defendant ſhall give notice of trial at ſuch court, above thirty days before the ſitting thereof, to the adverſe party, or to his attorney at law or in fact, and the trial can be had at ſuch court with juſtice to the parties, and if not, ſuch action may be continued in like manner as other actions, according to the diſcretion of the court, and the appellee on ſuch reverſal may be compelled to pay the coſts in the general court, or court of appeals, by execution iſſued therefrom, returnable to the county court that gave the judgment, and all former and future coſts in the county court of ſuch action ſhall abide the final event thereof, and if the appeal or error ſhall be made for ſeveral exceptions, the general court, or courts of appeals, ſhall give judgment on every exception.

XVII. *And be it enacted,* That as ſoon as the ſeveral ſuits, proſecutions and cauſes, now depending in the general court of this ſtate, ſhall have been heard and determined, it ſhall not be lawful for the ſaid court to ſummon any grand or petit jury upon any occaſion whatſoever, any thing contained in the acts of aſſembly of this ſtate to the contrary notwithſtanding.

XVIII. *And be it enacted,* That all acts of aſſembly, juriſdictions and authority, repugnant to, or inconſiſtent with, the proviſions of this law, are hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled.

XIX. This act to be publiſhed at leaſt three months before the next election of delegates, and to take place and be in force for the term of three years, on its being ratified and confirmed by the general aſſembly after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, according to the conſtitution and form of government, any thing in the fifty-ſixth ſection of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government to the contrary notwithſtanding. 22 X

For PRIVATE SALE.

THE ſubſcriber will diſpoſe of, at PRIVATE SALE, his dwelling PLANTATION, lying on Weſt River, about twelve miles below the city of Annapolis, containing five hundred and nineteen acres of VALUABLE LAND, well adapted to farming and planting, has a very great proportion of woodland and valuable meadow, there are fifteen acres now in timothy, and thirty more may be made at a very ſmall expence. The ſituation of the dwelling-houſe commands an extenſive view of the bay, &c. and ſituated in a neighbourhood of ſeveral of the moſt reſpectable characters in Maryland. The improvements are all built within four years, conſiſting of a two ſtory framed dwelling-houſe, well finiſhed and painted inſide and out, a kitchen and ſtore-room at each end, conveniently conſtructed, milk houſe, ſmoke houſe, poultry houſes, corn houſe, ſeveral negro quarters, ſtable, four tobacco houſes, and a decent overſeers houſe, conveniently conſtructed for a genteel family, a cow-houſe, &c. all in good order. The purchaſer may alſo be accommodated with a large ſtock of horſes, cattle, ſheep and hogs, and ſome valuable well broke mules, with every neceſſary plantation utenſil, there are ſeveral ſmall apple orchards, with a variety of young fruit trees of every kind; a great many other conveniences might be enumerated on ſaid land, but as its preſumed any perſon inclined to purchaſe will view the premiſes, any further deſcription is deemed unneceſſary, more than the terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer, and poſſeſſion given the firſt of December.

EDWARD HALL.

N. B. A ſet of orderly SLAVES will be SOLD for a term of years, on ſaid land.

Weſt-River, June 7, 1795.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.